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Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Section 313 Release Reporting Requirements

ICF Technology, Inc., Fairfax, VA

Prepared for:

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This brochure contains information about the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. This law establishes a structure at the state and local levels to assist communities in planning for chemical emergencies and requires facilities to provide information on various chemials present in the community. The Act requires that this information be made available to the public. One of the requirements concerns the reporting of annual releases of toxic chemicals to the air, water, and land. These provisions are outlined in Section 313 which mandates annual release reporting for over 300 chemicals. Other reporting requirements are included elsewhere in the Act. This booklet deals with Section 313.

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Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances

EPA 560/4-88-001
December 1988

EPA The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

Section 313 Release Reporting Requirements

REPRODUCED BY
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

This brochure contains information about the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. This law establishes a structure at the state and local levels to assist communities in planning for chemical emergencies and requires facilities to provide information on various chemicals present in the community. The Act requires that this information be made available to the public. One of the requirements concerns the reporting of annual releases of toxic chemicals to the air, water, and land. These provisions are outlined in Section 313 which mandates annual release reporting for over 300 chemicals. Other reporting requirements are included elsewhere in the Act. This booklet deals with Section 313.

It is important that you read this information to see if you are subject to Section 313 reporting requirements. The first reports under this Section, covering the 1987 calendar year, were due by July 1, 1988. The next reports, covering the 1988 calendar year, are due July 1, 1989. EPA is responsible for administering this Section and developing a database that will make information in the reports available to the public.

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act is important in providing to the public information about chemicals in the community. I look forward to working with you to make its implementation a success.

Lee M. Thomas
Administrator,
Environmental Protection Agency

THE EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT

EPA has prepared this brochure to alert businesses to their reporting obligations under Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right- to-Know Act*, and to help you determine whether your facility is covered under the law. If you are covered, this brochure will also help you prepare to meet your reporting obligations. If you are uncertain whether you are covered, it will tell you how to get assistance.

This brochure deals with reporting requirements of only one section of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act: Section 313, which pertains to release reporting. Other planning and reporting requirements may also affect your business. The nearest EPA regional office can provide complete details, but the other basic requirements of the Act are as follows:

- **Facilities that have on their premises chemicals designated under the Act as "extremely hazardous substances" must cooperate with state and local planning officials in preparing comprehensive emergency plans (Sections 302 and 303);**

- **Facilities must report accidental releases of "extremely hazardous substances" and CERCLA "hazardous substances" to state and local response officials (Section 304); and**

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* The Act is also known as Title III of SARA (the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986).

Facilities must make Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) available to local and state officials and must also report, to local and state officials, inventories (including locations) of chemicals on their premises for which MSDSs exist (Sections 311 and 312).

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For more information on the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act, ask your regional EPA office for the Title III Fact Sheet; or call the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Information Hotline, (800) 535-0202 or (202) 479-2449 (in Washington, D.C. and Alaska) .

REPORT TOXIC CHEMICAL RELEASES

Under Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, certain businesses are required to submit reports each year on the amounts of chemicals their facilities release into the environment, either routinely or as a result of accidents. The purpose of this reporting requirement is to inform government officials and the public about releases of toxic chemicals into the environment. Section 313 requires facilities to report releases to air, water, and land. The reports must be sent to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and to designated state agencies. Reports are due by July 1 each year. Those who fail to report as required are subject to civil penalties of up to $25,000 a day.

The final Toxic Chemical Release Inventory rule under Section 313 was published in the *Federal Register* on February 16, 1988.

WHO MUST REPORT

A plant, factory, or other facility comes under the provisions of Section 313 if it meets all three of the following criteria:

If it conducts manufacturing operations (that is, if it is included in Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 20 through 39, listed on page 9);

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If, in addition, it has 10 or more full-time employees; and

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If, in addition to the above, it manufactures, imports, processes, or in any other way uses any of the toxic chemicals listed on pages 15-22 in amounts greater than the "threshold" quantities specified below. At present, 307 individual chemicals and 20 categories of chemicals are covered. The list may be changed in future years.

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THRESHOLDS

Thresholds are amounts of chemicals used during the calendar year that trigger reporting requirements.

If you *manufacture* or *process* any of the listed toxic chemicals, the threshold quantity will be:

- **75,000 pounds in 1987;**
- **50,000 pounds in 1988; and**
- **25,000 pounds in 1989 and subsequent years.**

If you *use* any listed chemical *in any other way* (without incorporating it into any product or producing it at the facility), the threshold quantity is:

- **10,000 pounds in 1987 and subsequent years.**

What is meant by the terms "***manufacture***," "***process***," or "***otherwise use***"?

- ***Manufacture*** - means to produce, prepare, import or compound one of the chemicals on the list. For example, if you make a dye for clothing by taking raw materials and reacting them, you are manufacturing the dye. You would also be covered if you were a textile manufacturer who imported a dye on the list for purposes of applying it to fabric produced at your plant.
- ***Process*** - in general, includes making mixtures, repackaging, or using a chemical as a feed- stock, raw material, or starting material for making another chemical. Processing also includes incorporating a chemical into an article (e.g., using dyes to color fabric [the fabric is the article that the dye is being incorporated into]).

Examples of processing include:

- Adding a solvent as a diluent when making a paint, coating, or other mixture;
- Using a chemical as an intermediate in the manufacture of a pesticide (e.g., using chemical A to make chemical B).

- ***Otherwise Use*** - applies to any use of a toxic chemical at a covered facility that is not covered by the terms "manufacture" or "process" and includes use of a toxic chemical contained in a mixture or trade name product. A chemical that is *used* by a facility is not intentionally incorporated into a product distributed in commerce.

Examples include:

- Using a metal cutting fluid that contains diethanolamine;
- Using a heat transfer fluid containing biphenyl;
- Using trichloroethylene to degrease tools;
- Using chlorine in waste water treatment;
- Using Freon 113 as a refrigerant to cool process streams.

Section 313 defines a "facility" as all buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items which are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person. Warehouses on the same site as covered facilities are covered at the threshold levels given above. Stand-alone warehouses that do not support a manufacturing operation are not currently covered.

The reporting thresholds apply to toxic chemicals known by the owner or operator to be used in amounts above the thresholds. Beginning in 1989, Section 313 will require suppliers of mixtures and trade name products to notify customers of the presence of Section 313 listed chemicals in their products beyond certain *de minimis* concentrations (these cutoffs are discussed under "Exemptions").

EXEMPTIONS

Under certain circumstances, some or all of the reporting requirements under Section 313 may not apply to a facility. The following are the major exemptions:

▶ ***De minimis*** concentrations of a toxic chemical in certain mixtures. In determining whether the amount of a toxic chemical used at your facility exceeds the reporting threshold listed on page 3, you are not required to count the amount of chemical present in a mixture ***if***

its concentration is less than 1 percent of the mixture, or

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its concentration is less than 0.1 percent of the mixture when the chemical is defined by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) as carcinogenic; the chemical list beginning on page 15 identifies these chemicals.

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▶ **Articles.** In considering whether a reporting threshold has been exceeded, you are not required to count toxic chemicals present in articles processed or used at your facility. "Article" means a manufactured item: (1) which is formed to a specific shape or design during manufacture; (2) which has end use functions dependent in whole or in part upon its shape or design during end use; and (3) which does not release a toxic chemical under normal conditions of processing or use of that item at the facility or establishments.

▶ **Specified Uses.** In considering whether a reporting threshold has been exceeded, you are not required to count toxic chemicals that are used at your facility for any of the following purposes:

As a structural component of the facility;

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In routine janitorial or facility grounds maintenance;

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In foods, drugs, cosmetics, or other items for personal use, including supplies of such items (for example, in a facility-operated cafeteria);

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In motor vehicle maintenance (including motor fuel); or

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In process water and non-contact cooling water as drawn from the environment or from municipal sources, or in air used either as compressed air or as part of combustion.

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▶ **Laboratories.** In considering whether a reporting threshold has been exceeded, you are not required to count toxic chemicals that are manufactured, processed, or used for research or quality control in a laboratory at a covered facility under the supervision of a technically qualified individual. This exemption does not apply to production, processing, or the use of toxic chemicals in pilot plant scale operations and laboratories for distribution in commerce.

▶ **Owners of Leased Property.** The owner of a covered facility is not subject to reporting under Section 313 if the owner's only interest in the facility is ownership of the real estate upon which the facility is operated. However, the operator of the facility must report if the criteria are met.

HOW TO REPORT

The owner or operator of a covered facility must report annually. Each report must be submitted on or before July 1 for activities during the previous calendar year.

EPA will provide a reporting form (EPA Form R) with instructions and technical guidance on how to calculate chemical releases or emissions from your facility. To obtain the reporting form, instructions, and technical guidance, write a letter or check the boxes for those publications on the back cover, detach the cover, and mail it to: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Document Distribution Center, P.O. Box 12505, Cincinnati, OH 45212, or any of the EPA regional offices listed on pages 13-14.

You are not required to measure or monitor releases for purposes of Section 313 reporting. You may use readily available data to report the quantities of chemicals that you use and the amounts released into the environment. If you have no data available, the law permits you to report reasonable estimates. EPA's technical guidance on calculating releases can help you in making estimates.

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STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC) GROUPS SUBJECT TO SECTION 313

SIC	INDUSTRY GROUP
20	Food
21	Tobacco
22	Textiles
23	Apparel
24	Lumber and Wood
25	Furniture
26	Paper
27	Printing and Publishing
28	Chemicals
29	Petroleum and Coal
30	Rubber and Plastics
31	Leather
32	Stone, Clay, and Glass
33	Primary Metals
34	Fabricated Metals
35	Machinery (excluding electrical)
36	Electrical and Electronic Equipment
37	Transportation Equipment
38	Instruments
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing

If you do not know your SIC code, check with your financial office or contact your local Chamber of Commerce or State Department of Labor.

For more information on SIC codes, please consult "Standard Industrial Classification Manual 1987," available from:

National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161
Phone: (703) 487-4650
Document Number: PB 87-100012
$30.00

WHAT YOU MUST REPORT

You must report on EPA Form R the following information **for each listed chemical** manufactured, imported, processed, or used at your facility in yearly amounts which exceed the threshold:

- **The name and location of your facility;**
- **The identity of the listed toxic chemical (unless you claim its identity to be a trade secret):**
- **Whether you manufacture, import, or process the chemical, or use it in any other way;**
- **The maximum quantity of the chemical on-site at any time during the year;**
- **The total quantity of the chemical released during the year, including both accidental spills and routine emissions – separate estimates must be provided for releases to air, water, and land (e.g., deep well injection, permitted landfill);**
- **Off-site locations to which you shipped wastes containing the chemical and the quantities of that chemical sent to those locations; and**
- **Treatment or disposal methods used for wastes containing the chemical and estimates of their efficiency for each chemical (efficiency of treatment methods used on-site).**

For purposes of Section 313, **a release is defined** as any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles) of any "toxic chemical" (i.e., any of the chemicals on pages 15-22).

PUBLIC ACCESS TO REPORTS

The law requires facilities covered by Section 313 to send toxic chemical release reports both to EPA and to the state in which the facility is located. At EPA, the Office of Toxic Substances will be responsible for receiving and processing the data. The agency designated to receive reports in your state is listed in the instructions for Form R.

EPA is required by law to make the data in the reports available to the public through a computer database. (You can claim the chemical identity to be a trade secret, but you must justify the claim to EPA. The final Trade Secret rule was published in the *Federal Register* on July 29, 1988.) The database is intended to help answer citizens' questions about chemical releases in their community. The users of the data are also likely to include researchers from government or universities conducting environmental analyses. EPA expects to use the data in a variety of ways, including targeting problem pollution areas and as a screening tool for developing standards and regulations.

WHAT YOU CAN DO NOW

You can begin planning now to make compliance with Section 313 as easy and inexpensive as possible. The steps are as follows:

1. If you have 10 or more full-time employees (that is, if the total annual hours worked by all employees is at least 20,000 hours), check the SIC code list on page 9 to determine whether your facility is covered.

2. Check the list of toxic chemicals covered by Section 313 (pages 15–22) to see if any are manufactured, imported, processed, or in any other way used by your facility. For reporting year 1988 you must report based on data available to you. For reporting year 1989 and subsequent years, your chemical supplier is required to inform you if any of the Section 313 chemicals is contained in mixtures sold to you.
3. Determine whether you handle any chemical on the list in an amount greater than the thresholds on page 3.
4. If you meet the criteria, request copies of the reporting form, instructions, and any of the appropriate guidance documents listed at the back of this brochure.
5. Begin to develop the appropriate information to report your releases.
6. Maintain a recordkeeping system that will help you estimate releases for future years.

You should designate someone at your facility to be responsible for reporting under Section 313. That person should obtain reporting forms and instructions and should be aware of the reporting deadline: July 1 of each year.

The reporting forms and instructions can be obtained by mailing in the order form on the inside back cover or by calling one of the EPA regional offices listed on pages 13–14.

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SECTION 313 EPA REGIONAL CONTACTS

Region 1
Pesticides & Toxics Branch
USEPA Region 1 (APT2311)
JFK Federal Building
Boston, MA 02203
(617) 565-3273
Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

Region 2
Pesticides & Toxics Branch
USEPA Region 2 (MS240)
Woodbridge Avenue, Building 209
Edison, NJ 08837
(201) 906-6890
New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands

Region 3
Toxics & Pesticides Branch
USEPA Region 3 (3HW42)
841 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(215) 597-1260
Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia

Region 4
Pesticides & Toxics Substances Branch
USEPA Region 4
345 Courtland Street
Atlanta, GA 30365
(404) 347-5053
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee

Region 5
Pesticides & Toxic Substances Branch
USEPA Region 5 (5SPT-7)
230 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 353-5867
Illinios, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin

SECTION 313
EPA REGIONAL
CONTACTS

Region 6
Pesticides & Toxic Substances Branch
USEPA Region 6 (6TPT)
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, TX 75202-2733
(214) 655-7244
Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas

Region 7
Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Liaison
USEPA Region 7 (CIGL)
726 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, KS 66101
(913) 236-2806
Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska

Region 8
Toxic Substances Branch
USEPA Region 8 (8AT-TS)
999 18th Street
Denver, CO 80202-2405
(303) 293-1730
Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming

Region 9
Pesticides & Toxics Branch
USEPA Region 9 (T-5-3)
215 Fremont Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 974-7054
Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, American Samoa, Guam, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Region 10
Pesticides & Toxic Substances Branch
USEPA Region 10 (AT083)
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 442-1091
Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SECTION 313 CHEMICALS

CAS Number	Chemical Name	De Minimis Concentration (percent)
75-07-0	Acetaldehyde	0.1
60-35-5	Acetamide	0.1
67-64-1	Acetone	1.0
75-05-8	Acetonitrile	1.0
53-96-3	2-Acetylaminofluorene	0.1
107-02-8	Acrolein	1.0
79-06-1	Acrylamide	0.1
79-10-7	Acrylic acid	1.0
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	0.1
309-00-2	Aldrin [1,4:5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-(1.alpha.,4.alpha.,4a.beta., 5.alpha.,8.alpha.,8a.beta.)-]	1.0
107-05-1	Allyl chloride	1.0
7429-90-5	Aluminum (fume or dust)	1.0
1344-28-1	Aluminum oxide	1.0
117-79-3	2-Aminoanthraquinone	0.1
60-09-3	4-Aminoazobenzene	0.1
92-67-1	4-Aminobiphenyl	0.1
82-28-0	1-Amino-2-methylanthraquinone	0.1
7664-41-7	Ammonia	1.0
6484-52-2	Ammonium nitrate (solution)	1.0
7783-20-2	Ammonium sulfate (solution)	1.0
62-53-3	Aniline	1.0
90-04-0	o-Anisidine	0.1
104-94-9	p-Anisidine	1.0
134-29-2	o-Anisidine hydrochloride	0.1
120-12-7	Anthracene	1.0
7440-36-0	Antimony	1.0
7440-38-2	Arsenic	0.1
1332-21-4	Asbestos (friable)	0.1
7440-39-3	Barium	1.0
98-87-3	Benzal chloride	1.0
55-21-0	Benzamide	1.0
71-43-2	Benzene	0.1
92-87-5	Benzidine	0.1
98-07-7	Benzoic trichloride (Benzotrichloride)	0.1
98-88-4	Benzoyl chloride	1.0
94-36-0	Benzoyl peroxide	1.0
100-44-7	Benzyl chloride	1.0
7440-41-7	Beryllium	0.1

CAS Number	Chemical Name	De Minimis Concentration (percent)
92-52-4	Biphenyl	1.0
111-44-4	Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	1.0
542-88-1	Bis(chloromethyl) ether	0.1
108-60-1	Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) ether	1.0
103-23-1	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	0.1
75-25-2	Bromoform (Tribromomethane)	1.0
74-83-9	Bromomethane (Methyl bromide)	1.0
106-99-0	1,3-Butadiene	0.1
141-32-2	Butyl acrylate	1.0
71-36-3	n-Butyl alcohol	1.0
78-92-2	sec-Butyl alcohol	1.0
75-65-0	tert-Butyl alcohol	1.0
85-68-7	Butyl benzyl phthalate	1.0
106-88-7	1,2-Butylene oxide	1.0
123-72-8	Butyraldehyde	1.0
4680-78-8	C.I. Acid Green 3	1.0
569-64-2	C.I. Basic Green 4	1.0
989-38-8	C.I. Basic Red 1	0.1
1937-37-7	C.I. Direct Black 38	0.1
2602-46-2	C.I. Direct Blue 6	0.1
16071-86-6	C.I. Direct Brown 95	0.1
2832-40-8	C.I. Disperse Yellow 3	1.0
3761-53-3	C.I. Food Red 5	0.1
81-88-9	C.I. Food Red 15	0.1
3118-97-6	C.I. Solvent Orange 7	1.0
97-56-3	C.I. Solvent Yellow 3	0.1
842-07-9	C.I. Solvent Yellow 14	0.1
492-80-8	C.I. Solvent Yellow 34 (Auramine)	0.1
128-66-5	C.I. Vat Yellow 4	1.0
7440-43-9	Cadmium	0.1
156-62-7	Calcium cyanamide	1.0
133-06-2	Captan [1H-Isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione, 3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-2-[(trichloromethyl)thio]-]	1.0
63-25-2	Carbaryl [1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate]	1.0
75-15-0	Carbon disulfide	1.0
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	0.1
463-58-1	Carbonyl sulfide	1.0
120-80-9	Catechol	1.0
133-90-4	Chloramben [Benzoic acid, 3-amino-2,5-dichloro-]	1.0
57-74-9	Chlordane [4,7-Methanoindan, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8- octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-]	1.0

CAS Number	Chemical Name	De Minimis Concentration (percent)
7782-50-5	Chlorine	1.0
10049-04-4	Chlorine dioxide	1.0
79-11-8	Chloroacetic acid	1.0
532-27-4	2-Chloroacetophenone	1.0
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	1.0
510-15-6	Chlorobenzilate [Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-.alpha.-(4- chlorophenyl)-.alpha. -hydroxy -, ethyl ester]	1.0
75-00-3	Chloroethane (Ethyl chloride)	1.0
67-66-3	Chloroform	0.1
74-87-3	Chloromethane (Methyl chloride)	1.0
107-30-2	Chloromethyl methyl ether	0.1
126-99-8	Chloroprene	1.0
1897-45-6	Chlorothalonil [1,3- Benzenedicarbonitrile, 2,4,5,6-tetrachloro-]	1.0
7440-47-3	Chromium	0.1
7440-48-4	Cobalt	1.0
7440-50-8	Copper	1.0
120-71-8	p-Cresidine	0.1
1319-77-3	Cresol (mixed isomers)	1.0
108-39-4	m-Cresol	1.0
95-48-7	o-Cresol	1.0
106-44-5	p-Cresol	1.0
98-82-8	Cumene	1.0
80-15-9	Cumene hydroperoxide	1.0
135-20-6	Cupferron [Benzeneamine, N-hydroxy-N-nitroso, ammonium salt]	0.1
110-82-7	Cyclohexane	1.0
94-75-7	2,4-D [Acetic acid, (2,4-dichloro-phenoxy)-]	1.0
1163-19-5	Decabromodiphenyl oxide	1.0
2303-16-4	Diallate [Carbamothioic acid,bis (1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) ester]	1.0
615-05-4	2,4-Diaminoanisole	0.1
39156-41-7	2,4-Diaminoanisole sulfate	0.1
101-80-4	4,4'-Diaminodiphenyl ether	0.1
25376-45-8	Diaminotoluene (mixed isomers)	0.1
95-80-7	2,4-Diaminotoluene	0.1
334-88-3	Diazomethane	1.0
132-64-9	Dibenzofuran	1.0
96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	0.1
106-93-4	1,2-Dibromoethane (Ethylene dibromide)	0.1

CAS Number	Chemical Name	De Minimis Concentration (percent)
84-74-2	Dibutyl phthalate	1.0
25321-22-6	Dichlorobenzene (mixed isomers)	0.1
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1.0
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1.0
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.1
91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	0.1
75-27-4	Dichlorobromomethane	1.0
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene dichloride)	0.1
540-59-0	1,2-Dichloroethylene	1.0
75-09-2	Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride)	0.1
120-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol	1.0
78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane	1.0
542-75-6	1,3-Dichloropropylene	0.1
62-73-7	Dichlorvos [Phosphoric acid, 2 dichloroethenyl dimethyl ester]	1.0
115-32-2	Dicofol [Benzenemethanol, 4-chloro- .alpha.- 4-chlorophenyl)- .alpha.- (trichloromethyl)-]	1.0
1464-53-5	Diepoxybutane	0.1
111-42-2	Diethanolamine	1.0
117-81-7	Di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	0.1
84-66-2	Diethyl phthalate	1.0
64-67-5	Diethyl sulfate	0.1
119-90-4	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	0.1
60-11-7	4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	0.1
119-93-7	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine (o-Tolidine)	0.1
79-44-7	Dimethylcarbamyl chloride	0.1
57-14-7	1,1-Dimethyl hydrazine	0.1
105-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol	1.0
131-11-3	Dimethyl phthalate	1.0
77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate	0.1
534-52-1	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	1.0
51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol	1.0
121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	1.0
606-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	1.0
117-84-0	n-Dioctyl phthalate	1.0
123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane	0.1
122-66-7	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (Hydrazobenzene)	0.1
106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin	0.1
110-80-5	2-Ethoxyethanol	1.0
140-88-5	Ethyl acrylate	0.1
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	1.0
541-41-3	Ethyl chloroformate	1.0

/0

CAS Number	Chemical Name	De Minimis Concentration (percent)
74-85-1	Ethylene	1.0
107-21-1	Ethylene glycol	1.0
151-56-4	Ethyleneimine (Aziridine)	0.1
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	0.1
96-45-7	Ethylene thiourea	0.1
2164-17-2	Fluometuron [Urea, N,N-dimethyl-N'-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-]	1.0
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	0.1
76-13-1	Freon 113 [Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoro-]	1.0
76-44-8	Heptachlor [1,4,5,6,7,8,8-Heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methano-1H-indene]	1.0
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	0.1
87-68-3	Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene	1.0
77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	1.0
67-72-1	Hexachloroethane	1.0
1335-87-1	Hexachloronaphthalene	1.0
680-31-9	Hexamethylphosphoramide	0.1
302-01-2	Hydrazine	0.1
10034-93-2	Hydrazine sulfate	0.1
7647-01-0	Hydrochloric acid	1.0
74-90-8	Hydrogen cyanide	1.0
7664-39-3	Hydrogen fluoride	1.0
123-31-9	Hydroquinone	1.0
78-84-2	Isobutyraldehyde	1.0
67-63-0	Isopropyl alcohol **(manufacturing-strong acid process, no supplier notification)**	0.1
80-05-7	4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol	1.0
7439-92-1	Lead	0.1
58-89-9	Lindane [Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-,(1.alpha.,2.alpha.,3.beta.,4.alpha.,5.alpha.,6.beta.)-]	0.1
108-31-6	Maleic anhydride	1.0
12427-38-2	Maneb [Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediylbis-, manganese complex]	1.0
7439-96-5	Manganese	1.0
108-78-1	Melamine	1.0
7439-97-6	Mercury	1.0
67-56-1	Methanol	1.0
72-43-5	Methoxychlor [Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis [4-methoxy-]	1.0
109-86-4	2-Methoxyethanol	1.0
96-33-3	Methyl acrylate	1.0

CAS Number	Chemical Name	De Minimis Concentration (percent)
1634-04-4	Methyl tert-butyl ether	1.0
101-14-4	4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloro aniline) (MBOCA)	0.1
101-61-1	4,4'-Methylenebis (N,N-dimethyl) benzenamine	0.1
101-68-8	Methylenebis(phenylisocyanate) (MBI)	1.0
74-95-3	Methylene bromide	1.0
101-77-9	4,4'-Methylenedianiline	0.1
78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone	1.0
60-34-4	Methyl hydrazine	1.0
74-88-4	Methyl iodide	0.1
108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone	1.0
624-83-9	Methyl isocyanate	1.0
80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate	1.0
90-94-8	Michler's ketone	0.1
1313-27-5	Molybdenum trioxide	1.0
505-60-2	Mustard gas [Ethane, 1,1'-thiobis [2-chloro-]	0.1
91-20-3	Naphthalene	1.0
134-32-7	alpha-Naphthylamine	0.1
91-59-8	beta-Naphthylamine	0.1
7440-02-0	Nickel	0.1
7697-37-2	Nitric acid	1.0
139-13-9	Nitrilotriacetic acid	0.1
99-59-2	5-Nitro-o-anisidine	0.1
98-95-3	Nitrobenzene	1.0
92-93-3	4-Nitrobiphenyl	0.1
1836-75-5	Nitrofen [Benzene, 2,4-dichloro- 1-(4-nitrophenoxy)-]	0.1
51-75-2	Nitrogen mustard [2-Chloro-N-(2- chloroethyl) -N- methylethanamine]	0.1
55-63-0	Nitroglycerin	1.0
88-75-5	2-Nitrophenol	1.0
100-02-7	4-Nitrophenol	1.0
79-46-9	2-Nitropropane	0.1
156-10-5	p-Nitrosodiphenylamine	0.1
121-69-7	N,N-Dimethylaniline	1.0
924-16-3	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	0.1
55-18-5	N-Nitrosodiethylamine	0.1
62-75-9	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	0.1
86-30-6	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	1.0
621-64-7	N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	0.1
4549-40-0	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	0.1
59-89-2	N-Nitrosomorpholine	0.1
759-73-9	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	0.1

CAS Number	Chemical Name	De Minimis Concentration (percent)
684-93-5	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	0.1
16543-55-8	N-Nitrosonornicotine	0.1
100-75-4	N-Nitrosopiperidine	0.1
2234-13-1	Octachloronaphthalene	1.0
20816-12-0	Osmium tetroxide	1.0
56-38-2	Parathion [Phosphorothioic acid, o, o-diethyl-o-(4-nitrophenyl) ester]	1.0
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	1.0
79-21-0	Peracetic acid	1.0
108-95-2	Phenol	1.0
106-50-3	p-Phenylenediamine	1.0
90-43-7	2-Phenylphenol	1.0
75-44-5	Phosgene	1.0
7664-38-2	Phosphoric acid	1.0
7723-14-0	Phosphorus (yellow or white)	1.0
85-44-9	Phthalic anhydride	1.0
88-89-1	Picric acid	1.0
1336-36-3	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.1
1120-71-4	Propane sultone	0.1
57-57-8	beta-Propiolactone	0.1
123-38-6	Propionaldehyde	1.0
114-26-1	Propoxur [Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamate]	1.0
115-07-1	Propylene (Propene)	1.0
75-55-8	Propyleneimine	0.1
75-56-9	Propylene oxide	0.1
110-86-1	Pyridine	1.0
91-22-5	Quinoline	1.0
106-51-4	Quinone	1.0
82-68-8	Quintozena [Pentachloronitrobenzene]	1.0
81-07-2	Saccharin (manufacturing, no supplier notification) [1,2- Benzisothiazol -3(2H)-one,1,1-dioxide]	0.1
94-59-7	Safrole	0.1
7782-49-2	Selenium	1.0
7440-22-4	Silver	1.0
1310-73-2	Sodium hydroxide (solution)	1.0
7757-82-6	Sodium sulfate (solution)	1.0
100-42-5	Styrene	0.1
96-09-3	Styrene oxide	0.1
7664-93-9	Sulfuric acid	1.0
100-21-0	Terephthalic acid	1.0
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.1
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	0.1

CAS Number	Chemical Name	De Minimis Concentration (percent)
961-11-5	Tetrachlorvinphos [Phosphoric acid, 2-chloro-1- (2,3,5-trichlorophenyl) ethenyl dimethyl ester]	1.0
961-11-5	Tetrachlorvinphos [Phosphoric acid, 2-chloro-1- (2,3,5-trichlorophenyl) ethenyl dimethyl ester]	1.0
7440-28-0	Thallium	1.0
62-55-5	Thioacetamide	0.1
139-65-1	4,4'-Thiodianiline	0.1
62-56-6	Thiourea	0.1
7550-45-0	Titanium tetrachloride	1.0
1314-20-1	Thorium dioxide	1.0
108-88-3	Toluene	1.0
584-84-9	Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	0.1
91-08-7	Toluene-2,6-diisocyanate	0.1
95-53-4	o-Toluidine	0.1
636-21-5	o-Toluidine hydrochloride	0.1
8001-35-2	Toxaphene	0.1
68-76-8	Triaziquone [2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione, 2,3,5-tris(1-aziridinyl)-]	0.1
52-68-6	Trichlorfon [Phosphonic acid, (2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethyl)-, dimethyl ester]	1.0
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	1.0
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methyl chloroform)	1.0
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1.0
79-01-6	Trichloroethylene	1.0
95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	1.0
88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	0.1
1582-09-8	Trifluralin [Benzeneamine, 2,6-dinitro-N,N-dipropyl-4-(trifluoromethyl)-]	1.0
95-63-6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1.0
126-72-7	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate	0.1
51-79-6	Urethane (Ethyl carbamate)	0.1
7440-62-2	Vanadium (fume or dust)	1.0
108-05-4	Vinyl acetate	1.0
593-60-2	Vinyl bromide	0.1
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	0.1
75-35-4	Vinylidene chloride	1.0
1330-20-7	Xylene (mixed isomers)	1.0
108-38-3	m-Xylene	1.0
95-47-6	o-Xylene	1.0
106-42-3	p-Xylene	1.0
87-62-7	2,6-Xylidine	1.0
7440-66-6	Zinc (fume or dust)	1.0
12122-67-7	Zineb [Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediylbis-, zinc complex]	1.0

CHEMICAL CATEGORIES

Section 313 requires emissions reporting on the chemical categories listed below, in addition to the specific chemicals listed above.

The metal compounds listed below, unless otherwise specified, are defined as including any unique chemical substance that contains the named metal (i.e., antimony, copper, etc.) as part of that chemical's structure.

Chemical categories are subject to the 1 percent *de minimis* concentration unless the substance involved meets the definition of an OSHA carcinogen.

- Antimony Compounds
- Arsenic Compounds
- Barium Compounds
- Beryllium Compounds
- Cadmium Compounds
- Chlorophenols
- Chromium Compounds
- Cobalt Compounds
- Copper Compounds
- Cyanide Compounds - X^+CN^- where $X = H^+$ or any other group where a formal dissociation may occur. For example KCN or $Ca(CN)_2$
- Glycol Ethers - includes mono- and di-ethers of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, and triethylene glycol. Polymers are excluded from the glycol ether category.
- Lead Compounds
- Manganese Compounds
- Mercury Compounds
- Nickel Compounds
- Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)
- Selenium Compounds
- Silver Compounds
- Thallium Compounds
- Zinc Compounds

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Write to:

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Information Hotline,
401 M St., SW (OS-120)
Washington, D.C. 20460

Or for regulatory and technical assistance, call:

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Information Hotline, 8:30-7:30 Eastern Time	(800) 535-0202 or (202) 479-2449 (in Washington, D.C. and Alaska)
Asbestos and Small Business Ombudsman Hotline	(800) 368-5888 or (703) 557-1938 (in Washington, D.C. and Virginia)

Other Information:

- EPA is developing a series of videotapes to help explain the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. For more information on the video tapes, call the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Information Hotline.
- EPA's technical guidance on Estimating Releases (EPA 560/4-88-002) is available from: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402-9325, (202) 783-3238, Stock Number: 055-000-00270-3, $11.00.
- EPA's Comprehensive List of Chemicals Subject to Reporting under the Act (Title III List of Lists) is available as an IBM compatible disk from: The National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161, (703) 487-4650. Document Number:
  PB 88-193255, $50.00.

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AVAILABLE FROM EPA

Check the boxes below to receive reporting forms and publications about Section 313. Remove this page, put it in an envelope, and mail it to: **Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Document Distribution Center, P.O. Box 12505, Cincinnati, OH 45212.** (Please correct your mailing label if necessary.)

- ☐ Title III Section 313 Reporting Form R and Instructions (EPA 560/4-88-005)
- ☐ TRI Magnetic Media Submission Guidance Package (EPA 560/7-88-003)
- ☐ Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Questions and Answers Document (EPA 560/4-89-002)
- ☐ Section 313 Technical Questions and Answers Document
- ☐ Common Synonyms for Section 313 Chemicals (OTS-ETD-001)
- ☐ Comprehensive List of Chemicals Subject to Reporting under the Act (Title III List Of Lists) (EPA 560/4-88-003)
- ☐ Supplier Notification Requirements Brochure (EPA 560/4-88-008)

Industry Specific Technical Guidance Documents for estimating releases:

- ☐ Monofilament Fiber Manufacture (EPA 560/4-88-004a)
- ☐ Printing Operations (EPA 560/4-88-004b)
- ☐ Electrodeposition of Organic Coatings (EPA 560/4-88-004c)
- ☐ Spray Application of Organic Coatings (EPA 560/4-88-004d)
- ☐ Semiconductor Manufacture (EPA 560/4-88 -004e)
- ☐ Formulating Aqueous Solutions (EPA 560/4-88-004f)
- ☐ Electroplating Operations(EPA 560/4-88-004g)
- ☐ Textile Dyeing (EPA 560/4-88-004h)
- ☐ Presswood and Laminated Wood Products Manufacturing (EPA 560/4-88-004i)
- ☐ Roller, Knife, and Gravure Coating Operations (EPA 560/4-88-004j)
- ☐ Paper and Paperboard Production (EPA 560/4-88-004k)
- ☐ Leather Tanning and Finishing Processes (EPA 560/4-88-004l)
- ☐ Wood Preserving (EPA 560/4-88-004p)
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